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TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circu-

lation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents. WOMEN IN CAMPAIGNS.

The London Daily Telegraph of a date shortly before the election contains a letter from its New York correspondent, in which after referring to the intensity of the campaign in this State, he says: "The unique feature of the canvassing i

the part women are taking in it, and they also appear in the processions in great numbers, wearing a white vivandier dress when they are of the Republican persuasion, whereas when they belong to the Democratic faith they wear the same style of dress made out of red bandanma cloth-typical of the 'Old Roman,' who stands second on the presidential * ticket. Strangest feature of all in these Indiana processions is the presence of female musicians, stalwart Amazons wearing semimilitary uniforms, trudging through the mud to the blare of brass instruments of their own playing. The female bass-drummer marches as defiantly and pounds her great drum with as much fervour as any male who ever played this delightful instrument. The leader of the female band of musicians is generally the beauty of the provincial place where this special form of political excitement has so sud dealy developed. She, of course, wears the most dazzling uniform of her company, and steps out with a swagger and a dainty pride which invariably call forth shouts of approval from the spectators assembled along the line of the route."

Of course this correspondent got his information second-hand, and it was his business to make the description as picturesque and ridiculous as possible for English readers. "The unique feature of the canvassing" as he calls it, is greatly exaggerated. A few women did appear in a few processions, and one or two female brass bands were seen during the campaign, but these occurrences were rare and exceptional. That which was done was not done in an immodest way, and it was plain to see that the women were actuated more by an earnest desire to help what they deemed a good cause than to excite admiration or notoriety. If the correspondent had said that thousands of good women throughout the State were working quietly and unostentatiously for the Republican candidates, and that their prayers and labors were likely to contribute in no small degree to Republican success, he would not have been far amiss. The young women who did appear in our processiens were very different from "stalwart Amazons," and if the correspondent had seen them he would have had a new proof of the natural charms and versatility of American girls. We are not in favor of American girls marrying Englishmen, as seems too much the tendency of late, but we are none the less opposed to having them decried in English papers.

THE DRAMA AND THE PUBLIC-

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who is certainly qualified to judge, expresses the opinion that stage talent is everywhere on the decline. Theater-goers have had the same idea, and will be gratified to have their belief sustained by so high an authority; but they will hardly agree with the French actress in attributing this decline to the depraved taste of the public as regards dramatic works. "A public without taste causes bad pieces to be written." she says, "and bad pieces make bad actors and actresses. The modern generation cares nothing in reality for the works of Corneille, Racine and Moliere. It wants pieces with startling effects. Let the public taste improve, so that new Corneilles and Goethes may arise, and good actors and actresses will spring up.' How the public taste is to have opportunity to improve in the absence of good pieces and with little but poor acting to contemplate Bernhardt does not explain, and would probably have some trouble in attempting to do so It is true, of course, that poor plays would have but brief life did the public not patronize them well, but it is also true that the publie will be amused at any cost. A certain proportion, it must be acknowledged, undoubtedly prefers the cheap class of plays now known as "popular," but by far the larger number of people protest silently, if against the character the acting. They with what is given them; they have an ideal, not very lofty, perhaps, but still in advance of the prevailing play, and are patrons of the latter only because it is the best they can get. If a better were offered, they would welcome the change, and if actors improved their style of playing, the fact would be quickly recognized, and the players speedily rewarded. A share of the blame belongs to the public, doubtless, but the deterioration of the stage is mainly to be accounted for by the low standard of theatrical managers and modern dramatists. To assert that a

fiction will not be read. Few men and women are geniuses, but most of them are capable of recognizing and admiring the work of genius. in whatever form it comes. "Ben-Hur," for instance, numbers its admirers by tens thousands. It is true that the public hastened, pell mell, to read "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "The Quick or the Dead;" but Mr. Barnes is already forgotten, and Miss Rives's book was a meteor whose flash is already fading, while "Ben-Hur" will be treasured by coming generations. The history of the latter book would, without doubt be that of a play of equally high merit. At all events, it might be worth while for the dramatists to test the matter by producing such plays, if they can, and giving the public an opportunity to choose.

AN EDUCATIONAL LACK. A gentleman, whose veracity is sufficiently vouched for by the statement that he is an

attache of the Journal, tells of a young woman, of fair intelligence and ordinary "schooling"-education is hardly the wordwho asked concerning the picture "Christ on Calvary," of which she was hearing so much. "What is this Calvary?" Another young woman, accompanying the first to look at another great painting, "Christ Before Pilate, was heard to ask, seriously, pointing to a female figure in the back-ground, "Is that Christ's wife?" These are probably extreme cases, but that an astonishing degree of ignorance exists is indicated by the reluctance which professedly well-educated persons show to being catechised on scriptural facts. The Bible, of course, is barred from the public schools; but, dangerous as the subject is to approach, the suggestion may, perhaps, be ventured, that a reasonable amount of biblical information might be instilled into th youthful mind with as little harm the pupil as the "science" of various sorts so plentifully poured out upon him. is not a matter of religiou, but of intelligence, and there really ought to be some way by which enough scriptural facts could be taught to the rising generation to prevent an exhibitisn of disgraceful ignorance in later years. Such instruction, it would seem, might be given with a non-partisanism that would rouse none of the skittishness usually produced by the very mention of the subject. The pleasing theory is, of course, that the child imbibes all necessary biblical training at the parental hearth; but as matter of fact the parent, as a rule, lays the responsibility upon the Sundayschool. Apparently, however, the Sunday-school teacher is abroad a large his time. Children part a variety of things at this school, some of them very necessary and useful, but there is an inadequacy in the method of instruction that readily develops itself on investigation. Altogether, the coming man of this Christian Nation has a surprising difficulty in getting acquainted with the book on which Christianity is founded. People who are looking about for something to reform can find room in this

A COMMENDABLE WORK. The work in which Col. Alexander Hoge-

and is engaged, and which he and others

have just been presenting in this city, deserves the hearty approval and co-operation of all good people. It is a reformatory movement, based on philosophic and common-sense principles, as well as on the broadest philanthropy. Instead of punishing criminals it aims to prevent crime. The common sense of mankind has long since conceded that prevention is better than cure. True philanthropy recognizes that it is vastly easier and cheaper to reform young criminals than old ones, and still easier and cheaper to save the young before they enter on a course of crime. This is the object of the Boys' and Girls' Home and Employment Association. In aiming to reach, control and educate the young "floaters" of our cities, the boys and girls who are without the restraints of religious or family influence, it aims to remove a prolific source of crime and to make respectable citizens of those who would otherwise probably become dangerous ones. The ranks of crime are largely recruited from those waifs-the street Arabs both sexes. And under the conditions and tendencies of modern society and city life this class is constantly increasing. How to reach, control and educate is one of the most difficult social problems of the day, and one of the most important to be solved. Compulsory education laws, reformatory institutions, houses of refuge, night schools, newsboys' homes, all have their place and their uses, and yet, after all is said and done, the great army of street Arabs and city waifs continues to increase in numbers and is ever with us. Churches and Sunday-schools utterly fail to reach them. They can only be reached by special movements and special efforts. It seems like a waste of time and money to talk about converting the heathen in distant lands when our own cities are swarming with these young heathen, many of whom, if not controlled aud educated, will soon become criminals and the breeders of other criminals. It is to the reformation of this ever-growing class, dangerous, yet interesting, that the efforts of the Boys' and Girls Home Employment Association are directed. Colonel Hogeland will make a final presentation of the subject to-night, at the Second Presbyterian Church.

AS TO ADVERTISEMENTS. Editors are apt to flatter themselves that a newspaper derives its character altogether from their own powerful writings; reporters are convinced that the interest of the sheet centers in their graphic accounts of the day's proceedings, and the regular contributor and correspondent firmly believe it to be their brilliant efforts that give tone to the paper, To each one of these credit is due, of course but the "brain-workers" must share the hon ors with the advertiser. Just as a man i known by the company he keeps, so a news paper is known by its advertisements. This is true in two ways. First, by the permanency and what may be called the personality of the "ad." Take the Journal, for example. What "constant," or even occasional reader would not miss the modest announcements of good play will not be appreciated is quite as | the several clothing stores on the first page?

"Original Eagle," a familiar feature would be gone, and the patrons of the paper feel a lack. Men who never enter dry goods stores and women who live at a distance from Indianapolis know that Pettis, Bassett & Co., Avres, and Wasson deal in goods of this multitudinous class, and would feel a sense of loss did they cease to herald their wares. The same is true of all the regular advertisements. The public may have private and individual knowledge that the Bowen-Merrills and the Cathcarts sell books; that both Gall and Lee are ready to carpet the State; that Charles Mayer has toys to delight children, and bric-a-brac to tempt the dollars from the pockets of the elders. It may not have personal need of information as to the name of the "only absolutely pure" baking powder, nor be in ignorance of the best place to buy works of art, jewelry, pianos, and the hundred and one things catalogued by the respective dealers; but, nevertheless, it ex pects to see this information set forth in the Journal. Such announcements are a sort of land-mark. People are accustomed to them; they are almost as much a feature of the paper as its title, and their withdrawal would cause a feeling of surprise and injury similar to that experienced by readers at a sudden change of name of their favorite publication,

or an alteration in its typographical style. The other peculiarity of an advertisement that lends character to the paper in which i appears is the manner of its presentation. By this is not meant its literary style, the seductiveness of which is a thing entirely within the advertiser's own control; but to the work of the printer and the press. Take the Journal, again, as an illustration. In its "ads" are found no heavy black lettering, no smeary cuts, no disfiguring arrangement of type. On the contrary, they are clear, clean and artistically set, and by these qualities invite a perusal that might not otherwise be given. They are, in short, one of the attractions which give the Journal its reputation a the neatest and handsomest paper printed in the West. They are at once a joy to the publishers, a source of profit to the advertisers, and a cause of æsthetic pleasure to the sub scriber. Now is the time to advertise and to subscribe.

GREAT preparations are making in Washington for the inauguration parade, procession and ball. These ceremonies and festivities are entirely outside of any legal requirement, but they have the force of custom and popular approval. The inauguration of a President is a great event, and it is not an inappropriate custom that makes it the occasion of a great demonstration. Next to the parade, which has come to be a very elaborate and impressive affair, the ball is the great feature. This is apt to be a somewhat mixed affair, but very brilliant nevertheless. They are generally well managed, but the crowd is so great as almost to defy management. Just now the committee is deliberating whether to increase the price of tickets from \$5, the usual price, to \$10. The object of this would be to diminish the attendance and make dance ing more comfortable, but it is not at al certain that increasing the price of tickets would diminish the attendance. People would protest, but go all the same. Dancing on such an occasion is hardly possible, and generally monopolized by the very young and very gay. It is customary for the President-elect, if he dances or is not averse to it, to walk through a quadrille with his wife, if he has one, by way of "opening the ball," but that is not among his constitutional duties. At the last inauguration President Cleveland did not dance, but ex-President Arthur (who danced beautifully when he chose) walked a quadrille with much grace and

dignity, with Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. For the first time in thirty-five years a vessel has visited that portion of the Artic ocean lying east of Point Barrow. In 1853 the British exploring ship Enterprise ventured in Camden bay, latitude 70° 8' north and 145° 29' west longitude, but since that time it has been impossible for whalers to get through the ice, until this year, when Captain Bauldry succeeded in getting the staamer Ocra within fifty miles of Herschel island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The captain was after some big whales that are supposed to lurk in the neighborhood, but only caught one. He says he met natives from Herschel island and other points east of it, and that while their facial contour is similar to that of the North American Indians their language is almost identical with that of the Greenland aborigines. They were very reluctant to visit the steamer and expressed great surprise at the machinery and other gear, stating that they had heard of the "big cances" but had never seen one. The shore of the ocean is lined with immense piles of driftwood, some of the logs being very large in size. It was stated by the natives that the driftwood is brought down to the sea in the spring by the Mackenzie river, and is then carried by the current to the westward.

A NEW and interesting manufacture is called blast furnace cotton. It might also be called mineral wool. It is a fine fibrous substance made from the slag in blast furnaces. The process of manufacture is simple, yet not easily described. The result is a snow-white, fleecy material, which has already been put to many uses and bids fair to become a regular article of commerce. It has been found very useful for polishing and packing purposes, for boiler coverings, etc. It is also largely used for lining the roofs and the sides of corrugated iron buildings in climates where extremes of heat or cold are experienced, and where it is found of immense value in protecting them against sun in summer and frost in winter. In large buildings it is used exclusively, and is found to be especially effective in protecting joists and girders. In some places it is now being used in fire grates. where it is stuffed at the back and sides, causing the heat to be increased and thrown forward. The Pittsburg Telegraph, from which these facts are obtained, thinks it will take the place of bair felt in plastering, and will be generally used for upholstering purposes. It has even been manufactured into twine, and will probably be used for textile fabrics.

Have you noticed that the Indianapolis atmosphere is clearer and that the sun shines brighter -when it does shine-since the advent of natural gas? The new fuel has not entirely supplanted coal, but is burned in nearly all of the manufactories and so many of the large buildings from whose chimneys great volumes of black smoke formerly poured that the difference in the purity of the air is very perceptible. Other cities, less highly favored by Providence. are calling fractically for the invention of smoke consumers, but it is far better and more satisfactory to have no smoke to begin with. When all the citizens are finally burning gas and coal-yards are a thing of the past, Indianapolis may advertise itself as a health resort, so pure and clear and soothing will its atmosphere be.

A CURRENT society item says Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston will reside in Washington during the coming winter. To old men this will be a reminder of old times. Miss Harriet Lane was the niece of President James Buchanan, and "lady of the White House" during his administration. In those days she was remarkable for absurd as to say that a high-class work of Without the "When," or the her beauty and distinguished manners, and Nov. 6, 350 Democratic votes were cast in that ly possessions.

Washington tradition still refers to her as one of the most charming ladies that ever graced the White House. After Mr. Buchanan's retirement from office she made her home with him at Wheatland, and a few years later was married to a Baltimore banker named Johnston. She is now a widow and considerably past mid-

dle age. THE Home Magazine is the title of a new monthly publication, edited by Mrs. John A. Logan. The initial number promises well for the enterprise. It opens with a beautiful poem by James Whitcomb Riley, entitled "Rest." Mrs. Logan discourses of "Etiquette and Entertainment in Washington." Portraits and biographical sketches of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Thurman are given, the sketch of Mrs. Harrison's life being contributed by Emily Meigs Ripley, of Indianapolis. Other contributors are Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, Mary Logan Tucker and H. N. Allen, Secretary of State for the Korean legation. "Business." "Little Folks" and "Home" departments are attractive features. Price, 50 cents per year. Brodix Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

RICHARD THOMAS, was born at Salem, Mass. in 1809, and has never ridden in a steam-car of any kind, although they have been at his door for the past fifty years. When the first railroad was built through Salem he watched "the puffing horse" as he denominated it, pass by his place, and declared that he would never ride behind such an infernal machine. He has faithfully kept his pledge, and though he has frequently visited Boston and other places remote from his home he has always walked. He also says that he never rode in a street-car, and does not intend to if he has to walk during the remainder of his life.

REV. DR. RAYMOND, who has just been elected president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., is about forty-five years of age. He was graduated from Lawrence University and from the Boston School of Theology, after which he studied for some time in Germany. Upon his return to this country he filled many of the leading appointments in the New Hampshire and Southern New England conferences. About eight years ago he was called to the presidency of Lawrence University.

THANKSGIVING is near; and Christmas, t eason for which no generous-minded man or woman was ever ready, is rapidly approaching. Everybody knows that the time to buy Christmas gifts is a month before the holiday arrives, but in practice nearly everybody makes his purchases at the eleventh hour, and swears that he will never do it again. The desirability of taking time by the forelock was never greater than in attending to this very important matter.

"AN "Eli Perkins" in Arizona, writing from Tucson, says that while a railroad train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour it struck a herd of cattle and that a yearling calf jumped at one bound on the pilot of the locomotive. It quietly lay down and rode for nine miles, until the signal whistle was blown, when it leaped from the pilot and scampered across the range at a rapid gait, making the first case on record where a calf deliberately stole a ride.

By the way, has any arrangement been made for keeping the new Washington-street pave ment clean when it is finished! Already the completed portion is coated with mud carried from the cross streets, and if this is to be the condition of the entire thoroughfare the advantages of the pavement will not be apparent. For what will it profit a man to drive his new red wagon over asphalt if the asphalt is three inches

This is from the Red Man, the paper published by Indian boys in the government school at Carlisle.

To one of the well-advanced classes the quesdon was asked: "What is the highest form of animal life?"

"The giraffe," was the immediate response from a bright member of the class. ONE week ago to-day in St. Petersburg there

was a foot of snow on the streets, the temperature was six degrees below zero, and the Neva river was frozen solid. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal 1. A few days ago you stated that an ex-

amination for applicants in the civil service would be held in Indianaporis. Dec. 8. Please state at what point in the city it will be held. and who conducts it. 2. What is the salary of the Governor and Lieutenant-governor of Indiana? 3. Does Lieutenant-governor Robertson draw his salary? Why was he debarred from office?

4. How is the government of Alaska adminis-5. Please give Cleveland's present Cabinet also the justices of the Supreme Court. 6. How is a position in the signal service

1. Civil-service examinations are held in the postoffice building, and conducted by a committee designated by the Civil-service Commission. For further particulars, blanks, etc., address Chas, Lyman, Civil-service Commissioner, Washington, D. C. 2. The Governor receives \$5,000 a year. There is no salary attached to the office of Lieutenant-governor, except a per diem of \$8 a day while acting as President of the Senate and member of the board of equalization. 3. The history of Colonel Robertson's exclusion from the office of President of the Senate is too long to be related here. 4. Alaska is under a special territorial government, and subject to Congressional ensetment. 5. Secretary of State, Hon. T. F. Bayard; Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. C. S. Fairchild; Secretary of War, Hon. W. C. Endicott; Secretary of the Navy, Hon. W. C. Whitney; Postmaster-general, Hon. Don M. Dickinson; Secretary of the Interior, Hon. W. F. Vilas; Attorney-general, Hon. A. H. Garland. Supreme Court: Chiefjustice Melville W. Fuller, and Justices Miller. Field, Bradley, Harlan, Matthews, Gray, Blatchford and Lamar. 6. Apply to the Secre-

tary of War. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals To decide a bet, please give official vote for electors in New York and Indiana. READER. GREENFIELD, Ind.

In New York, Harrison, 650,337, Cleveland. 635.965; Prohibition, 30,281. The official vote of Indiana for President is not yet declared; for Governor it was: Hovey, 263, 194; Matson, 260,-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Jagraals What was Cleveland's majority on the popular vote in 1884? PRINCETON, Ind.

Cleveland received 4,913,247; Blaine, 4,840,825;

St. John, 150,134; and Butler, 134,028. Mr Cleveland had a plurality of 72,422 over Blaine. but lacked considerable of having a majority

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was Bynum's majority in 1886? Did h perease it any in the last election? CHARLES M. GLOVER INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.

In 1886 he had 1,884 votes over Harris; in 188 over Chandler 1,727 votes. In the last election the Prohibition vote for Congressman was 814 thus giving Bynum 913 over both candidates.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal To settle a dispute please state Democratic majority in Fiftieth Congress. Senate, Republicans 38, Democrats 37, Inde-

pendent 1; House, Republicans 152. Democrats

171, Independents 2. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals In what ward does General Harrison reside and how many Democratic votes in same! 2. Can you give me the names President of Harrison's Cabinet in 1841? 3. What was Lincoln's

majority in the Electoral College! MALOTT PARK, Ind. A HARRISON MAN. 1. In the Second ward. At the election on

ward. 2. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; John Beil, Secretary of War; George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy; Francis Granger, Postmaster-general; John J. Crittenden, Attorneygeneral. 3. One hundred and eighty. At that time the total number of electors was 303.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

A GERMAN officer cannot marry an American woman without Bismarck's consent. THE commander-in-chief of the English army, the Duke of Cambridge, has completed his fifty-

first year of service. PROFESSOR MURDOCK, the veteran elecutionist, has been spending several months in Canada. He has now gone to Boston to fill a number of engagements.

THE daughter of P. B. S. Pinchback, the mulato ex-Governor of Louisians, is described as a beautiful woman, without a discernible THE Empress of Japan has established a college for women, which is to be ruled by a com-

mittee of foreign ladies. Two of these are Americans, two English, and the other two French and German respectively. DONA MARIA DE ANDREDA is considered to be the most cultivated woman in Brazil. She spent four years in New York, studying the American school system, which she is introduc-

ing with success in her own country. THE Sultan of Turkey has decorated Sir Arthur Sullivan with the Order of the Medjideh. This bonor is the outcome of the delight afforded the Sultan by selections from Sullivan's operas, which were recently played to him.

WM. D. Howells, the novelist, will spend the winter in Washington. It is suspected by some people that he is perfecting a plot against the government, but their fears are absurd. Howells does not believe in plots .- Pittsburg Dispatch. ROBERT TURNER, of Gheat, Ky., died a few days ago. In 1850 he bought two slaves at auc-

tion and made \$1,800 by the transaction, and now his will directs that that amount be divided from his estate among the four African churches BISHOP VLADIMIR, of the Greek Church in America, has the largest diocese in the world. It includes all of North America to Buenos

Ayres, in South America. The Bishop lives in Sitka, but spends a good deal of his time in San CITIZEN George Francis Train holds that flesh-eating is shortening human life. He has only contempt for people who dine upon c ses of animals and birds. He confines his diet to

oatmeal and baked beans, and this, together with abundant fresh air, promises to carry him through 200 years of pleasant existence. R. Konpo, of the Mining University of Japan, is said to be the richest Japanese outside of the Mikado and his family. He is the operator of sixteen gold, silver and copper mines, and is about to visit the Lake Superior mining districts in order to get a knowledge of the mining ma-

chinery used there. His possessions are esti-

mated at \$50,000,000. JANE MADING is delighted with this country. She has been astonished by the size of the cities, the culture of the people and the prosperity enjoyed by workingmen. But she does not like the cooking at our hotels. She complains that the high art of seasoning is not understood, and that our tendency to indulge in tasteless soups and soggy pastry is a national misfortune. As she has the reputation in Paris of being well up in matters pertaining to the palate, her criticism

of our cuisines is worthy of some attention. ANTHONY HIGGINS, of Delaware, who is looming up as the coming Republican Senator from the Peach-crop State, is a man of mediun height, about forty-eight years of age, with a sturdy figure and an amiable and earnest sort of manner. He calls nearly every man he meets, Bill. Tom, Dick, or whatever the affectionate shorten ing of his name may be, and he is known by almost every man in the State. He is a lawyer of prominence, and he has achieved many successes at the Delaware bar

MRS. O. CONVERSE, of Waterbury, Conn., is an old lady of seventy-eight who had a hand in the education of two Presidents of the United States. While teaching school at South Bend, Ind., Benjamin Harrison, President-elect, was one of her pupils, and she taught him his alphabet. When teaching in Ohio, James A. Garfield, then fourteen years of age, was one of her scholars. He had been driving a horse on the tow-path, and, his boat being frozen in, he devoted a few weeks to her instruction. Mrs. Converse is very proud of the fact that she shaped the minds of these famous men.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, ex-Attorney-general and leading coursel for Mr. Parnell, has a well known trick of driving a point home to a jury which is inimitable to any other advocate. He begins to lead up to it with his right hand in his tail pocket, under his gown. Then he extracts a snuffbox, transfers it to his left hand, opens it, takes a pinch between his finger and thumb of his right, and still with the box in his left hand, and the pinch still in transitu, he makes his point unerringly, so that it reaches his hearer's minds at the precise moment at which the pinch reaches its destination. Then with an inimitable flourish of a red and yellow bandanna, the oratorical effort is complete. But to be properly appreciated it must be seen.

"HE rose," says Mr. Ruskin, in the latest number of his autobiography, telling of a boatride from Vevay to Geneva, "he rose with the sweetest, quiet smile I ever saw on any face (unless, perhaps, a nun's, when she has some grave kinduess to do), crossed to our side of the cabin, and addressing himself to my father said with a true expression of great gladness and of frank trust that his joy would be understood, to have met us, and that he prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us. The bright eyes, the melodious voice, the perfect manner, the simple but acutely flattering words won my father in an instant. The New Englander sat down beside us, his mother and sisters seeming at once also to change the steamer's cabin into a reception-room in their own home. The rest of the time, till we reached Geneva. passed too quickly; we arranged to meet in day or two again at St. Martin's. And thus became possessed of my second friend, after Dr. John Brown, and of my first real tutor, Charles Eliot Norton. POLITICS AND THANKSGIVING.

The atmosphere of politics Is now no longer murky; Let's stop discussing campaign tricks And talk of pies and turkey. For in a few days more we'll find That life will be worth living. When flinging sorrow to the wind, We celebrate Thanksgiving. -New York Journal.

DAN MACAULEY.

His Successful and Satisfactory Work at Republican National Headquarters. New York Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

General Dan Macauley, who was once Mayor of Indianapolis, and is an all-round good fellow, got a pretty good introduction to New Yorkers during the last three months by presiding over the reception rooms at the Republican nations headquarters and disposing of the thousand-andone persons who called there daily. It was his business to see that they got what they wanted, or saw who they wanted to see, or else did not get what they wanted or see anybody, according to his judgment of their affairs, without creating any friction. His work was a success, and the chances are that he headquarters for any public office to which he might aspire. Macauley is quite likely to turn up in some office during the incoming adminis tration. He has been a hotel-keeper in his day and has the winning smile of the man behind the hotel desk who wants you to take a "sky parlor" without kicking. Moreover, he was soldier, and has a bullet in his careass, which will go with him to his grave. He has an autograph order from General Grant by which he was breveted a brigadier-general for his fighting qualities at Cedar Creek. The war memento which he values most highly, however, is the first order given to any Indiana troops at the outbreak of the war. It reads as follows: Lieutenant Dan Macauley, Independent Zonaves:

March your company at 10 o'clock to-morrow int quarters at the new fair grounds. Commissary Manson will supply year men from that time until orders are received from the general government. A quartermaster will be on hand to show you your place on the the ground. Upon arrival there report to him.

LEW WALLACE, Adjutant-general. TUESDAY, April 16, 1861.

This crude order was written out by Fred Kneffer, afterward Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Indiana, who was then acting as clerk to Adjutant-general Wallace at the Indiana Statehouse. He asked General Wallace what he should write, and together they constructed this order, which was handed to Lieutenant Mac auley, he being in command of the company on account of the illness of its captain. The Gen-

eral prizes this bit of paper above all his world-

FROM A WOMAN'S STAND-POINT.

Women and Equal Suffrage-Thanksgiving-The Newspapers and Prominent People.

Written for the Sunday Journal. Just at present it is one of the "fads" of the newspapers to interview prominent people upon the questions of the day, and from their statements to form what is called "the consensus of public opinion." It is in fact nothing of the kind, for each interview simply represents the sentiments of one individual. Congressman and members of the Legislature are the only people who are supposed in their own person to repre sent a large and intelligent constituency. However, the custom of interviewing grows apace, and the day approaches when every man of im portance will have his own "interviewer," and thus be able to unload his opinions upon a patient and helpless public. In accordance with this custom forty of the most prominent literary women of the day have been interviewed on the question of equal suffrage. There is just about as much sense in this as there is in interviewing lot of college professors on tariff. That is, one knows about as much as the other in regard to the actual necessities of the case. The professor sits in his study, reads various intellectual treatises on political economy, formulates sentiment-

al and plausible theories regarding commercial relations, and draws his regular salary, which is never affected by prosperity or panics. And yet, in reality, he has a less understanding of the practical needs of the country than the business man, down street, who never went to school after he was twelve years old. The same statement may be made in relation to women whose work is of a purely literary nature. Lit erature and art are the two fields in which women bave very nearly an equal chance with men, and here they do not feel so keenly the disadvantage of being without the franchise. If we are to have an opinion which is really valuable, we must appeal to those women whose every-day experience in the battle of life gives them full knowledge of the equipments that are needful. There are three million women in the United States casning their own living. Their opinion on the question of woman suffrage would be of great value. The so-called workingmen decided the late election. They would have been absolutely powerless to protect their interests if they had not possessed the ballot. Would these workingmen like to have the ballot for the same reason! But, since for obvious reasons wec annot secure their optuion, next in importance comes that

of the women who are engaged in public work

which brings them into contact with all classes of people, and enables them to form broad and intelligent ideas. Here we find Mrs. L. M. Barry, the most prominent woman in the Knights Labor, an ardent and outspoken suffragist. All the long list of distinguished workers in the temperance cause, all the celebrated champions of woman's progress, Clara Barton, Anna Dickinson, hosts of well-known philanthropists, the lawyers, the physicians, the whole army of women in business, the office-holders, the teachers, the preachers-almost without a single exception these women are strongly in favor of equal sufsuffrage. They know the need of it. To return for a moment to the thirty or forty literary women who were interviewed on the subject, a but eight replied that they would vote if they had the opportunity. Among these we find Jennie June, Frank Leslie, Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, and Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of St. Nicholas, all successful and practical business women. Among the eight who "would not vote, ob, no," were all of the Southern women who were interviewed, five of them proving the generally accepted fact that Southern women are not nearly so progressive as their Northern sisters. Some of their replies were very amusing, and will be much more so n the years to come, when the question has been settled in the affirmative. Rebecca Harding Davis says, "I am very sure that I for one should sit by the fire on election day while my cook and laundress voted." E. D. E. N. Southworth declines the ballot in advance. Augusta Evans, noted for her impossible heroines, would "drop ballots of noble aims and exalted principles and sentiments into the open hearts and minds of brothers, husbands and sons," but would not 'wrangle and wrestle at the polls." Laura C. Holloway, who has supported and educated a large family by working in a newspaper office, says: "No, I would shrink from it. Woman's work and life should be in the hallowed precincts of her own home. Ideas, sweetly and wholly feminine in woman, is the rose-bloom which jewels her existence." As no key was furnished we cannot translate. The three Northern women who did not wish to vote were the poets Celia Thaxter, Rose Terry Cooke and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mrs. Cooks says: "I fully agree with St. Paul in his estimate of a woman's powers and duties," in which opinion she must fee! a little lonely. Mrs. Wheeler Wilcox makes the statement, which we can readily believe, "I have only enough mentality, vital force and time now to inadequately meet the demands of nearer duties than nationa affairs." It requires a great deal of mentality to write those poems of passion, and we move that Mrs. Wilcox be excused. Mrs. Beecher says: certainly should not go to polls without my husband's company." Henry Ward has gone where they neither vote nor are voted for, and as Mrs. Beecher is hardly expecting another husband, we may safely count her out. The author of "The Quick or the Dead" was not consulted, but she would probably not wish her Barbaras contaminated by going to the polls. "Ouida" long since deconneed equal suffrage as having a tendency to make women immodest and unrefined. Let us now have the opinions of forty of our literary men on the same question.

nee. We will carry out the programme as far as possible. If we are not thankful we will have the grace to keep still about it. If a man cannot find anything at all to be thankful for he may be pretty sure there is something wrong with himself and not with the world. If the President, aided and abetted by the various Governors, did not set apart a certain day for a special vote of thanks it is quite probable that it would be entirely neglected by most of us. Not that we are not truly grateful for blessings received. but we are in too great a hurry to waste time in talking about it, just as married people do not think it necessary to assure each other continually of their love, but think it ought to be taken for granted. Why wouldn't it be a good plan to appoint a day occasionally for husbands and wives to renew their vows! Perhaps there would not then be so much danger of their forgetting them. Since we are to observe the 29th of November as a day of universal thanksgiving. we will make a business of it. Let us est. drink and be merry, not because to-morrow we die, but because to-morrow we must get back to work. As for remembering the poor, we couldn't belp it if we would. Society seems to be resolving itself into a general benevolent association. If there is any kind, degree, grade or style of poverty that has not an organization founded for its benefit, let it speak up at once, and before tomorrow night there will be a president, secretary and treasurer appointed, constitution and by-laws engrossed and a committee out soliciting funds in its behalf. Poverty is really getting to be a luxury. It toils not, neither does it spin, and yet it is fed and clothed, and permitted in its own prolific manner to people the General and Mrs. Harrison and family, and

The day approaches on which we are expected

to eat turkey and be thankful, remember the

poor, abstain from all labor and go to the mati-

all of their sisters, and their cousins and their annts are rapidly emerging into "the white light that beats upon the throne." We are learning from day to day the number of times he walks out to the gate, how he likes his salad dressing, whether he shaves up or down, what number of shoes she wears, how she has her bonnets trimmed, how many calls she has daily, when they go into a neighbor's, when they take communion at church, and so on and so on. All their ancestors and connections are resurrected and brought to light, and the most remarkable traits of character developed. The men are all heroes, the women beautiful, intellectual, accomplished. And this is but the beginning. will have from four to eight years of it, and we are fixed to the brim with the same sort of stuff about the present residents of the Wnite House. It is certainly distasteful to the family, and most of it is pure invention; but what can be done! The people cry for it, and the newspapers must meet the demand with the supply. This is one of the unfortunate features of so exalted a position, that it utterly destroys that privacy so dear to people of refinement and noble character. Still, most of us would be quite willing to bear the inconvenience if our country demanded the sacrifice.

If one loves a balf hour of quiet meditation, a withdrawal from the pomps and vanities of life, an awakening of the higher thoughts, he should visit the great picture of Munkacsy, Christ before Pilate. Every face and hours is impressive; the rabble thirsting for a human | The gold is very pure, and the brick, like se life, the solitary, sympathetic woman, the | many \$20 pieces, without a flaw,

scheming, vindictive high priests, the stern and pitiless Pontius Pilate, Jesus of Nazareth, friendless, forsaken, a supreme dignity in his attitude, a divine resignation upon his poble brow. We see at the first glance that it is use less to hope for justice or mercy from that tribunal, and this feeling increases in intensity the longer we gaze into the hard, cruel faces surrounding the Christ. Away with him, condemned before he is heard by that voice of the people which is not the voice of God. Sublime sacrifice for an unworthy world! As we leave this wonderful picture, looking backward again and again, and find ourselves by the closing of a door transplanted from the first to the nine teenth century, we are haunted by a conscious ness that the spirit of the crucifixion has come down with us through all these centuries. There is not a year, there is scarcely a day, but that some innocent soul is bounded to the death by the voice of the people. Circumstances furnish the victim, public opinion usurps the place of judge, accuser and witnesses, the thoughtless people take up the cry, "Away with him," the cross is laid apon his shoulders, it is finished, and the multitude goes its way. This is the fact to be remembered, that the spirit of persecution still ives; that by our careless words, our lack of sympathy, our blind adoption of current ideas. our failure to speak out boldly for the right, we encourage and support this spirit, "Christ before Pilate" carries this lesson, that though He died for the remission of our sins, there are many for which we, ourselves, shall be held per-IDA HARPER sonally responsible. TERBE HAUTE, Ind.

SKULLDUGGERY IN KANSAS.

How the Remains of Buffaloes Were Made to Vote to Issue County Bonds, Kansas City Special.

A few days ago I sent you a short seven-line ispatch, stating that so Indiana man had brought suit in the United States Court against the commissioners of Harper county, Kansas, to recover \$39,000 and interest on bonds issued in 1873, payment having been refused on the ground

that the bonds were fraudulent. There was probably not a white man in Harper county in the beginning of 1873. Some time in the spring or summer of that year three or four men found their way over the nuinhabited prairie and built a low, one-room but out of lumber brought with them, very close to the center of the county. They were probably the only white men within forty miles or more. Probably they caught an occasional glimpse of buffalo. The white bones of those one time prairie monarchs were plentiful, and the three or four men who built their hut on Bluff creek

made a profitable use of these bones. They populated the county with them. Audacious as it was, they literally peopled the county with skulls. They made a legal municipality with all the officials and requisite formalities, and had the Auditor of State declare it well They gathered three or four hundred buffalo skulls, set them up in a row and gave to each a name from an old Cincinnati directory which they brought out for the purpose. All these skulls became citizens of this new county and they all voted to make the new and enterprising town of one but, four men and a Cincinnati directory the county-seat. This done, the necessary officers were chosen in due form and then another election was called. This was to vote on the question of bonding the county for internal improvements. The skulls were all in favor of the bonds and the records show that the bonding proposition was carried by a large majority. This done, the four creators of counties at once had bonds printed in the proper form and signed by the proper officers, some of whom, it is to be presumed, were Cincinnati directory named buffalo skulls. The indorsement of the Auditor of State was secured. and the bonds were actually sold in the East. It is these bonds, or a part of them, which the

county now refuses to pay. One such audacious job was not enough for these ploneers. As soon as the bonds of Harper county were issued they moved on to Comanche county, leaving the buffalo skulls in supreme control in Harper. Bonds were afterward issued in two other counties in the same manner. It is questionable whether the courts will sus-

tain Harper county's refusal to pay the bonds. In a case somewhat similar to this tried in Kansas the court decided that it could not go behind the signiture of the Auditor of State to discover whether or not county bonds are fraudulent. According to this decision, if the Auditor's signature be proven correct the bonds must be

The Country Editor.

In selecting Editor Halford, of the Indianapolis Journal, to be his private secretary General Harrison has paid a compliment to the newspaper guild, in the involved admission that men whose business is to print the news can also keep the news, if that obligation is on them. President Cleveland has found journalist Lamont an invaluable assistant, and his successor can have no better wish in this direction than equal success with the friend whom he has chosen for this confidential relation. We observe that it is said of Elijah Halford that he is very pleasant in his manner, courteous and obliging, but that he

country editor. some of the other characteristics this type it would not prove a bad thing in the White House. Who knows so well as the country editor the 'all classes and conditions of men' that wend their way to the office of the President? The country editor is not awed by the reputation of the great, nor does he feel called on to snub the humblest. He does not judge of men by their clothes nor by their style. He is a Democrat with a small "d" or Republican with a small "r" as the case may be-a man of the people who labors for the people and is sustained by the people. The country editors did more towards electing Harrison than was accomplished by the politicians who will claim the credit. A little of this 'style' at Washington will make the new administration more representative.

Some Trifles for Christmas,

Here are some pretty trifles which are being made by women who cannot afford expensive Christmas presents, but who can offer some dainty bit of their own handiwork as the most duck, painted with heliotropes or violets and filled with sachet powder of the perfume of the flower painted on the outside. It is twelve inches long and eight wide, fringed at each end and tied around one end with a ribbon and bow of lilac ribbon to match the printed flowers. A very pretty little square sachet shows white satin ends and pink satin sides, over which is a square of bolting cloth, hand-painted with daisies. The edges are out in small squares and gilded. Across one end is tied a narrow pink satin ribbon with a tiny bow, on which is painted in gilt letters, "Merry Christmas." Novel eachets for boxes of letter paper are in cardboard tied up in envelope form with tiny ribbons, one side hand-painted with flowers and the other side addressed with a painted stamp and postmark. Another square eachet in duck is painted with clover blossoms and with a bow o pink satin ribbon in one corner.

A Singular Treatment for Paegmonia.

New York Tribune. Attention has lately been directed to the benefit derivable, in cases of pneumonia, where there is great embarresment of breathing from accumulated secretion in the bronchial tubes, by inverting the patient, and having him cough violently while in such position. It is easily accomplished by a strong assistant standing or the patient's bed, seizing the sick man's ankles turning him face downward, and then lifting his feet four or five feet above the level of the mattress. If the patient, with his face over the edges of the bed and his legs thus held aloft, will cough vigorously two or three times, he will get rid of much expectoration that exhaustive efforts at coughing failed to dislodge when not thus aided. Life has been saved by repeated performances of this maneuver in pneumonia accompanied with great eyanosis, due to inundation of the bronchial mucous secretion. It, of course, will have no effect on the exude in the vesicles. In a similar way, gravity is of value in emptying the lungs of mucus during etherization.

She Named the Baby.

Washington Special. The advent of an infant miss into the domestic circle of the President's private secretary gave no one more genuine pleasure than Mrs. Cleveland. She was the first one to call and extend her congratulations to the happy mother and also to the father. The President also showed his pleasure over the event by sending a beautiful bouquet to the house. Mrs. Cleveland was to be complimented by having the child named after her, but she preferred to select the name, which privilege was of course accorded. She has therefore named the little stranger "Marguerite." which has always been one of her favorite names.

A Monster Gold Brick. Cœur d'Alene Sun.

The Occidental Company made an arastra clean-up on Saturday from the crushing of fiftythree tons of quartz, and realized 5527 ounces of amalgam. This amalgam was reduced on Sunday morning to a gold brick, which for yellow beauty has never been surpassed in any camp. The brick was brought to the bank in the after noop, and, after borrowing additional weights Mr. Hussey balanced it with 1612 cunces, which at \$17.50 per ounce, gives it a value of \$2,825 surpassing any brick ever run from this side.